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Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 14, 1922

# MELLON'S COLD ANALYSIS

QECRETARY MELLON has analyzed the newest Bonus Bill in detail in a letter to Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee. He repeats the objections which he has made in the past.

In addition he calls attention to the fact that the bill does not appropriate a single dollar for the payment of a single bonus. The bill as it stands might be passed unantmously without getting the service men perceptibly nearer to the money for which a few of them are asking.

The bill is in reality an attempt to dodge the money issue. It simply provides a bonus The veriest tyro in legislation knows that a law requiring the expenditure of money is not worth the paper it is printed on unless it carries with it an appropriation to meet the charges under it.

Congress has been known to stop Government enterprises legally authorized by the simple expedient of refusing to make an appropriation to carry them on. If the present Congress had planned to create the impression until after election that it had voted a bonus to the service men, while it had no intention of paying it, its course could not have been better conceived.

It would be wiser, however, to drop the matter altogether than to attempt to feel a considerable body of citizens by such a piece of legislation as the Fordney bill.

#### AND NOW SOUTH AFRICA

CTARTLING indications of outright warof fare are contained in the Government communiques upon the stormy situation in South Africa. According to one bulletin "the total number of prisoners taken in operations in the central area is 2200. This is the grim, terse language of large scale campaigning, differing in its dispassionate formalism from ordinary reports of labor disturbances,

To what extent political insurgency has eapitalized the strikers' cause is a subject upon which the outside world is imper-fectly informed. Accounts have trickled through regarding a great meeting of radical labor elements and irrespondible Boer Nationalists held in Johannesburg on Feb-

This assembly cheered a resolution calling upon their representatives in Preteria. espital of the Transvaul Province, to strive for the crection of a provisional govern-ment and a republic. It is known that General Herzog, one of the most aggressive and shrewdest of the Boer "die-bards." would not be averse to necepting a general strike as a powerful political ally,

Back of the specific sources of labor discontent in the gold, coal, fron and diamond mines there exists considerable dissatisfacgovernment. This is not surprising in view of political situations elsewhere in the world Throughout the globe only David Lloyd George and Jan Christian Smuts enjoy-if such a term is allowable-ministerial posts which they held during the international conflict. At the present moment they are unquestionably eletins of after-war reaction,

The uprising in the Union of South Africa follows ominously upon the accounts of an alarming and difficult situation in India. That the Empire will be able, by the appliestion of armed force, to restore order in both instances can hardly be doubted. But the fundamentals of each problem will remain.

be achieved by manifestations of the highest brands of vigorous and tactful statesmanship. The arrest of Gandhi would seem to augment the delicacy of the situation in

A mere suppression of the strike will not remove the origins of uncasiness and furbulence in the federation of South Africa.

# WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HER NAME

A BOUT the proper degree of seriousness characterized the debyte before the Lucy Stone League of New York on the question whether women should lose their names at marriage. The man who supported the affirmative

said that general retention by women of their malden names after marriage would disrupt the census and that it was the duty of women to sacrifice themselves for the

The negative advocate insisted that women should be permitted to retain their own names, so that when they do things they shouldn't the busybodies won't drag

the husband's name into the scandal." The League was started a year ago with much seriousness, but in the intervening

twelve months the members seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the subject is not quite so important as they thought it

Names are primarily for the purpose of identification. It does not really matter by what name a man or a woman shall be known so long as it pleases him. Arrangements were made long ago for a man or woman to change his name if he does not like it. In the United States he can go Into court and get permission to adopt any name that pleases him, provided that there is no evidence that he has a criminal purpose. In England, by what is called a deed poll, all a man has to do is to put on record in a public office the fact that he has assumed a new name. There is Leonard Merrick, the novelist, for example, who was orn Leonard Miller, but who changed his mrname to Merrick when he arrived at years of discretion. A more distinguished instance is that of George Wettin, better known as George V, who because of the opprobrium attaching to the German name that he was born with changed it to Wind-

or soon after the great war began. Surnames anyway are of comparatively recent origin. They were originally used to stinguish one James from another James, as of them would be called James Fitz-tick—that is, James the son of Patrick— let us distinguish him from James the

Smith, so called because he was a blacksmith or goldsmith or the like. In the course of time these identifying tags became permanent and indicated the family to which man or a woman belonged, for the women took the names of their husbands in order that there might be no uncertainty about

who they were. If it shall happen that in the greater freedom of women that is expected to follow their political enfranchisement the identification of a wife with her husband shall not be deemed desirable the matter of name will settle itself.

#### MITTEN AND THE WRECKERS FIGHT IT OUT TOMORROW

Parasites of the P. R. T. Are Trying Desperately to Drag It Back Into the Mire of Twenty Years Ago

TOMORROW the stockholders of the P. I R. T. will meet solemnly to decide whether they shall out off their heads to make a Union Traction holiday: whether street cars in Philadelphia are to be run for the good of the people, the city and the operating company or for the fattening of usurers in the background; whether we are to have continuing betterment of the transit system or an insane return to the brawling inefficiency and the devastating ignorance and greed of the 'DOs.

After the meeting at Tenth and Luzerne streets we shall know whether Mitten, the ablest street railway manager in the country, is to be replaced by an automaton actuated by coupon clippers who know nothing of the science of street railroading and everything of the arts of dividend inflation; who aren't content with the 18 per cent that they are drawing from investments in Union Traction and who actually believe that, for the sake of larger returns, it would be possible to re-establish in a great public utility organization the throw-mem-down-andstorve-them-out labor policies of a past generation

Tomerrow we shall know whether there is any truth in the assertion that when you meet an American tory you meet a man who is hopelessly and forever unteachable.

Mitten's relation to the P. R. T. and the city is peculiar. He is in the odd position of a man who did the impossible and the unexpected. He salvaged and rebuilt a corporation which some of those in financial authority over him would prefer to see wrecked for good and all. He has had all the responsibility and none of the real authority needed to make his policies fully operative.

In the background the Union Traction Company operates the mechanism of obstruction. The Union Traction Company doesn't operate a single car. It pays no wages, But because of the perfidy of the political bosses of twenty years ago it rents the streets of the city to the P. R. T. This right is guaranteed by nirtight mortgages. on all important P. R. T. property. In twenty years it has taken \$20,000,000 from the people who ride on trolleys. This return represents an 18 per cent dividend on the eapital which its stockholders actually invested

It is plain that Union Traction doesn't want even a 6 per cent divisiend to go to the people who put their money in P. R. T. and who, since the P. R. T. was organized twenty years ago, have had no return but a 5 per cent dividend during a year and a half. Union Traction would prefer to see dividends go into the improvement of the property on which it holds its mortgages.

Mitten regards the P. R. T. as a public utility complete in itself. He has labored to get it out of the clutches of the Union Fraction Company. "Off with his head, shouts Mr. Sullivan, the Union president and real leader of the five "insurgent" directers of P. R. T.

Mitten is more than a great feelinician. He believes, for example, that men and women who work for wages are human beings no different from those who don't, Police clubs, riots, strikes, union organizers gons and even the dynamite of desperat strikes couldn't bring peace on the trolley lines or efficient operation, though they were tried repeatedly. Mitten brought peace, eliminated strikes, reclaimed the sordid wreck of the P. R. T. and made it admirable within its physical limits and operated it with an efficient and contented personnel by merely recognizing the essential humanity and respecting the essential needs of the men and women who work for the company. "Holshevism !" greaned the coupon clip-

pers. "He's a dangerous man!" A dangerous man Mitten is for those who like to believe that you can will organize groups and get a stranglehold on public utilities and hinder the progress of cities and deny the essential conveniences of civillaction to whole communities by buying out political crooks as anxious for easy money as you are. Mitten represents a new school Cindustrial executives who believe in work ing in the open, working fairly and working to have scientific management generally applied in the operation of utilities,

Street our service in Philadelphia is not adequate. It is not adequate because the P. R. T. has been bled white ever since its organization by the notorious underlying companies. It is solvent only because of Mitten's extraordinary efforts and brilliant

technique. The fact that it is solvent appears to have frightened the interests in the background. Why this should be it is hard to say. There may be a fear that Mitten will negurily find a way to extend transit facilities and to further strengthen the P. R. T. until it has energy enough to fight clear of the parasites!

For the present Union Traction has it by the throat and Union Traction controls its major expenditures. In his latest report Mitten told of profits which were large enough to pay a 6 per cent dividend for the first time and leave about \$1,000,000 of the corporation's own carnings, even after all the shylcek companies were paid, to be devoted to improvements and extensions, There was objection in the Board of Directors to may such expenditure. The objectors were partisans of Union Traction, Yet at that moment the P. R. T. was being berated for its failure to provide better Service.

The meeting tomorrow will be astensibly to consider the innovation of the bonus which Mitten has promised his employes. Actually it will be a trial of strength between intelligent stockholders and those who feel that Mitten is too honest and too efficient to be safe for the people who seem intent upon driving the P. R. T. on the rocks.

## OUR RHINE BILL

THE American bill for army occupation L cost in the Rhineland is a straightforward claim. It is undeniable that Germany is under obligation to reimburse us and that,

since part payment for occupation expenses has already been made to several of the Allies, this Government is entitled to its

share. Beyond this point, however, the case is obscured by a multiplicity of complications. Our demand for the \$241,000,000 was made not to the German Government, the actual debtor, but to the Allied Finance Ministers.

Warrant for this course is presumably to be found in that section of our separate pact with Berlin which reserves to us separate rights under the Treaty of Versailles.

was Germany, however, which acknowledged these reservations and it is permissible to question the authority of that nation to interpret a treaty which it was compelled to sign on the dotted line. In other words, we have requested from the Ailies the payment of a sum of money which Germany was entirely willing that we should exact from them.

It was noted at the time of the ratifica.

tion of the Dresel-Rosen Treaty that it presupposed the arrival of some future understanding with the Allies. There were even statesmen abroad who suggested that this might be incorporated in a new treaty between the allied nations on one side and the United States on the other.

Mr. Hughes has obviously taken another course, but with the identical object in mind. His desire for an understanding is plainspoken. As the shock of our demand is dispelled, which seems in the end a probability. a definite arrangement regarding the American interest in the reparations payments may be expected. This accomplished, the Dresel-Rosen Treaty would acquire a force which, by itself, it has never gained.

#### GOVERNORSHIP ENTRIES

THE two Republicans who have formally announced their candidacy for the governorship are holding State office. They are Banking Commissioner Fisher and Forestry Commissioner Pinchot.

Each is confident that he could successfully perform the duties of Governor, and each talks of the need of business efficiency in Harrisburg.

Lieutenant Governor Beidleman and State Treasurer Snyder are receptive candidates, and Workman's Compensation Chairman Mackey will accept the nomination if it is

There remain Auditor General Lewis, Attorney General Alter and a few others yet to be heard from. But it is morally certain that there is not a head of department in the State Capitol who does not think that he is equal to the task of succeeding Governor Sprout

Theoretically, the candidate will be nominated at the primaries in May, but as a matter of fact he will be selected by the party leaders within the next few weeks. Then the party workers will be told to vote for him at the primaries and he will be nominated unless the unexpected happens.

This does not mean that there will be only one candidate for the nomination. One or more of the men turned down by the leaders may have his name put on the primary ticket. He will do this without any expectation of winning, but for the purpose of demonstrating his strength in order that he may demand something else from the A lot of more or less important people

have signed a letter asking Mr. Pinchot to be a candidate. Similar letters making a similar request to other men will be pubished. This is part of the strategy of campalaning. Such letters are easy to get, and only those with little political experience give them undue weight. The field is still open for candidatés whose personalities will warrant overwhelming support at the polls.

#### CONGRESS WILL FIX IT

NEW gateway for the interference of A Congress in the initiation of foreign policy has been discovered in the Army Appropriations Bill.

This measure, now pending, not only ignores certain formerly established prerogatives of the commander-in-chief of the milithey establishment orders Secretary about like a clerk and imperiously fixes the number of troops to be maintained in Hawali and Panama, but it demands the withdrawnl of the American unfantry regiment from Tien Tsin, China, and the evacuation of the Rhine area by July 1.

With a condescension which inspires amazement, mandates regarding the Philippines are excluded. Doubtless the Executive is expected to appreciate this concession to his authority.

The Constitution of the United States must provide depressing reading for the originators of this army bill. In the basic instrument of this republic something is said about a balanced division of executive, legislative and judicial power,

The framers are dead now. Perhaps Congress is charitable enough to regard them as misguided rather than deliberately cruel to the legislative branch of this Government as at present constituted.

# A CHANCE FOR THE OLYMPICS

THE city of Paris has balked at voting L the promised appropriation of 10,000,000 francs for the Olympic games of 1924. Only me-tenth of that sum is now in prospect.

An argument, which has a familiar sound to Philadelphians, has arisen concerning sites for the athletic carnival, the Olympic Committee insisting that the Pershing Stadlum, favored by the Municipal Council, is inadequate. There are indications that the French capital may lose entirely its opporrunity of playing host to the world's selected athletes.

A dispatch from Paris mentions Los Angeles as a possible successful winner of the distinction. Nothing is said about Phila-delphin and the suggestion of postponing the games until 1926, for the purpose of holding them in conjunction with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American independence.

What has become of that proposal? It was beset with difficulties when the Paris program was regarded as virtually arranged, But the case is altered today and now, if ever, is the moment for pressing the claim of Philadelphia and the fitness of relebrating athletic prowess to connection with a world's fair enterprise, supposedly of the first megnitude.

## THE SECRET

A GAIN the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton has been swinging verbal whips over the wicked actor folk. This time it is Mary Pickford's divorce and remarriage that seem wrong to Dr. Straton. How can this lady and her new bushend walk smitingly and without shame in the streets of chaste New

William A. Bensiy, who, being also in the theatrical business, seems almost as fond of publicity as Dr. Straton, has sprung shout. ing to Miss Pickford's defense.

Mary doesn't need special defenders. She is safe enough. For she has managed at various times to make a lot of people happy and to give delight to multitudes. When Dr. Straton can do that much he will have a right to a patient bearing.

One Never Knows jaunt the Prince of Wales took to India. greatest political effect of his visit is one undreamed of. His presence in India may delay the resignation of Earl Reading, the Viceroy. Delay may mean reconsideration. And history will thus be given an unexpected twist.

# SHORT CUTS

It is now the Committee of Foolish Ways and Forbidding Miens.

Our interest in France's National Wine Week is purely academic.

Wonder how that rabbit is getting along with the Easter eggs? Civil service is what the bootlegger

aims to give nothing else but. "Oh, well," says "Fatty" Arbuckle,

"The Rake's Progress" is now being staged in ever so many back yards. Chicago law firm consists of mother, daughter and son. What'smatter, pop?

We presume the "Melody in A Major" was written by Dawes before he became a

The congressional carrousel is still going good and not getting anywhere in particular. Now if the Navy had been in need of

free seeds Congress might not slighted it. Don't blame it all on Crow. The sick man is being used by politicians jockeying

for position. Davenport, Ia., man fell dead when told the amount of his taxes. Unusual, but un-

derstandable. Meriden, Conn., has a ghost that throws flat froms. The Antigonish spook has put

them all on their mettle. Democrats have at last united on a State ticket. Loyally determined that they shall all go down together.

Whereupon the committee devised ways and means of ignoring the facts and figures presented by Secretary Mellon.

"Airship bombs kill Transvaal strikers." Curious how the late war made a commonplace out of the unprecedented.

Visiting Prince says all Philadelphia women are beautiful. Has evidently joined up with the Boost-Philadelphia movement. Born to Popocatepetl (or should it be Momocatepetl?) a cute little Kidokitten-apetl. Mother and son have a hot old time.

It may by and by sonk into Fordney's mind that a bonus bill is wanted neither by the Administration nor by the country at

Paris belies, we are told, are wearing bells on their garters. Paris beaus, we sur-mise, will counter by wearing bows on their

With Uncle Sam's demand for \$241 .-000,000 for expenses in connection with the occupation of the Rhineland goes the wish that he may get it.

"There is no alternative to the treaty but ruin," says Arthur Griffith. And De Valera's favorite song appears to be, "Oh, oh, the ruin" o' 't." Newark, N. J., trust company has ordered its girl clerks to cover their throats and knees. Now watch the girls get square

by uncovering their ears. Antigonish ghost. This is plumb discouraging to a newspaper reporter who has covered police headquarters.

Portersyille, San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield dispatches tell of California carthquake shocks, but we look in vain for any word from Los Angeles.

over the absence of old Doc Sawyer from the news he bobs up, uniform and all, in pictures from St. Augustine. Boston University is teaching some of its students how to become bellhops and

Just as we were beginning to worry

head waiters. If it teaches them how to refuse a tip it will be a service worth while. London professor says there will be no cotton in the United States five years from now, as the boll weevil will have killed it.

Oh, well, we'll always be able to find it in

some of our all-wool suits.

hombarded with rocks which appear to fall from the sky. The Antigonish ghost, driven from home by investigators, may have taken a trip across the continent.

McL., noting the fact that P. R. T. stockholders meet tomorrow, desires to know if the fact that tomorrow is also the last day for filing income-tax returns suggests anything to the insurgent directors.

son to learn that Secretary Hughes and not Arthur Balfour wrote the first draft of the Four-Power Treaty; but Joseph T. Robinhe isn't caring much about facts, I notice, said old Sour Face, that the superintendent of schools in Cheltenham Township puts his O. K. on knickers for girls. Well, he comes within a letter of

It must be a shock to Senator Robin-

Altoona Y. W. C. A. has ruled that s members shall not be allowed to use more than enough powder to remove the shine from their faces, and that it must not be applied in public places. C One would think

expressing my opinion. Change the first "K"

"I believe in the great future of Philadelphia as a scaport, says Captain Ker-mit Roosevelt, who heads a steamship company soon to carry freight between this city and Havre and Antwerp. That's the way to "talk Philadelphia" - with a deed on the beel of the word.

## Today's Anniversaries

1831-The first Free Baptist church in the Territory of Michigan was organized car Ypsilanti. 1854—Fifty lives lost by the bursting of flue on the Ohio River steamboat Rein-

1872-French Assembly passed a bill providing for the punishment of any person cining the Internationals or any similar radical society, 1883-Karl Marx, the founder of modern

socialism, died in London. Born at Treves, Prussia, May 5, 1818. 1891—Eleven members of the Italian Matia charged with the murder of the chief of police of New Orleans were taken from iail and lynched. 1892-The steamer Missouri sailed from

starving peasants, 1897—Great mass-meeting in London to express sympathy with the Greeks. 1000-President McKinley signed the Gold Standard Currency Bill 1921-Six young Irish Republicans executed in Dublin.

## Today's Birthdays

Maxim Gorky, famous Russian novelist and reformer, born at Nijni Novgorod,

and reformer, born at Nijni Novgorod, fifty-four years ago.
William Graves Sharp, former United States Ambassador to France, born at Mount Gilead, O., sixty-three years ago.
Thomas R. Marshall, late Vice President
of the United States, born at North Manchester, Ind., sixty-eight years ago.
William N. Selig, one of the noted pion-

Chicago fifty-eight years ago.

Charles F. Curry, representative in Congress of the Third California District, hera agoing Nagicaville, Ill., sixty-four years ago. "The chances of the reptile or animal discovered in the lake of South America



DRIFTING

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. J. PERCY MOORE

On the Plesiosaurus and Extinct Animals THE chances that a living plesiosaurus A has been discovered in South America are exceedingly remote, according to Dr. J. Percy Moore, professor of zoology at the University of Pennsylvania and corresponding secretary of the Academy of Natural

"The authentic data about the alleged discovery of a living plesiosaurus." said Dr. Moore, "are so limited that it is impossible to say very much about the matter skeptical to the point of disbelief that such a thing has actually happened.

"While the scientific men are always willing to admit a discovery if one has actually been made, still at the same time I do not see how this one can possibly be true. There may be, and probably is, some other large animal in the part of South America where the alleged plesiosaurus was found, but as far as I can see there is little likelihood that the animal is a genuine specinen of a species long extinct so far as is known to science.

## Extinct for Millions of Years

'It is generally accepted by scientific mention that the plesiosaurus has not existed since the Mesozoic era, or, roughly speaking, for about ten millions of years. Conditions as they exist now as compared with those which are believed to have existed at that time would perhaps not absolutely pre-clude the existence of such an animal now except that in the general progress of evo-lution the types of animals which existed in that period have been totally changed.

"The plesiosaurus was a marine animal or rather reptile, and all the types which existed with it are now totally extinct. Therefore, the presumption is that nothing of the kind could have continued to exist down to the present time. "There is no authentic case of the exist-

ence of any other type of animal which flourished at that time, which in itself makes the discovery of a plesiosaurus sound rather doubtful. Furthermore, the conditions under which this animal was living at the it was found are radically different from those under which the genuine plesi-

"As I said, the plesiosaurus was a marine reptile, and therefore its natural en-vironment was the sea. History and science do not show any case in which these great antediluvian reptiles lived in mountain lakes, as was the case with the South American discovery, and so far as I can see the animal could not live in such an en-vironment, certainly not unless it had greatly changed in the ages which have elapsed since it was known to have lived.

#### Causes of Extinction Unknown "Very few scientists will venture to ex-

press definite views on the reasons for the extinction of animals of bygone ages, because these reasons are not known. Thus, for example, we do not know the reasons for the extinction of many animals of a far more recent period than that in which the great reptiles existed. There is the case of the wild horses of

We know that the wild this continent. We know that the wile horse originated here, but they are not the progenitors of our horses of today. The wile horses of our own and the immediately preceding generation are descended from the horses which were brought to this country by the Spanish explorers and which escaped and multiplied in the wilderness. Yet fossil remains show that wild horses existed in New York for Russia with supplies for the this country thousands of years ago, and that they underwent considerable progress.

"They were practically the same as our horses, although there was some difference in the teeth structure and some other details, but they were, nevertheless, true

These wild horses became extinct thousands of years before the Spanish explorers came to this country and brought with them what were destined to become the progenitors of the later wild horse of America, but what the reasons were for their disappearance from the earth no one definitely knows. And they were of a far later period than the great reptiles of which the plesiosaurus the great reptiles of which the plesiosaurus was a type. So if it is impossible for us to say what were the causes of the disappearance of the wild horse, it would be much reasons for the disappearance of the earlier

being a plesiosaurus are exceedingly remote. There may be some large and unusual reptile living there, but science will wait until it has been definitely classified by thoroughly competent men before accepting the statements about it that have been made. The chances that it is a plesiosaurus or any other applient republic true are executed by all

"One of the humorous features of the in-cident is the energy and enterprise exhibited by the South American Society for the Pre-vention of Cruelty to Animals, which advocates allowing the animal to live in peace in its native element. In fact, this whole 'discovery' has been attended with unusual publicity and has now been generally made known to the scientists of the world. The discoverer of the reptile, Prof. Onelli, is not one of the leading scientists of South America, and for that matter I

ancient reptile type are practically nil.

have seen no expression of opinion from any of these men. South America has some very able scientists, who should know the conditions under which this animal was found and men whose word regarding the scientific value of the reptile will be final But none of them has as yet expressed any opinion; when this is forthcoming we shall know what has actually been found

"I do not know whether any of the wellknown scientists of that country have taken up the matter or not; if they have there has been no indication of the fact thus far, but it is only natural to suppose that so widely circulated a report of a scientific liscovery at their very doors would stir some

## Occasional Discoveries Made

"At the same time it is true that occasionally in the past a type supposed to be extinct turns up. Some years ago an okapi, believed to have been extinct for a long time, was found in Africa. There was not the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of the find, as it was seen and classified by scienists whose reputation and knowledge were beyond question. It was simply a case of a representative of a type generally supposed o have disappeared from the earth since surviving.

"But this was an individual instance most unusual, it is true, but proving nothing in the present case in South America The okapi, too, it must be remembered, is very much more recent than the plesiosaurus and its chances of surviving through the years were naturally that much better,

"Stories of the discovery of presumably extinct animals crop out in the news every little while, and once in a very great while hey are substantiated. This particular one has been taken up, however, in a peculiarly circumstantial way, but scientific await the verdict of a scientist of acknowledged reputation and standing before accepting what, on the face of it, seems to be an utter impossibility."

## What Do You Know?

What is the origin of the word dope?
What is the largest city in South Africa?
What Emperor attended the Centennial
Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876?

What is a protagonist?
Who is Premier of South Africa? Who was John McCullough?

8. What are marmosets?
9. What are autophagous animals?
10. What is the Confederate name for Battle of Antictam?

Had Andrew Johnson been found guilty in the famous impeachment trial, Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, president of the Senate, would have become President of the United States.

A quadriga is an ancient chariot drawn by four horses, as seen in sculpture or on coins.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

or on coins.

e word myriad originally meant a
thousand. Now it is used in the sense

3. The word myriad originally meant a thousand. Now it is used in the sense of an indefinitely great number.

4. Delhi is the capital of India.

5. Persiennes are outside window blinds of light horizontal laths.

6. The Marquis de Lafayette was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine in the American Revolution.

7. A sackbut is an obsolete bass trumpet with a slide for altering the pitch.

8. A rapid rise in the barometer indicates unsettled weather.

9. The twelve apostles were James, the son of Zebedee; James, the son of Alpheus; Simon Peter, Simon, the Canaanite: Matthew, John, Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus, and Judas Iscariot.

10. The Roman sign for 2000 was MM.

#### HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUT ONE would think that a man, even though he be married, would, when he had attained the dignity of being President of the United States, escape that treatment at the hands of wife and friends familiarly known as panning. Such, however, is not the case, when the facts are revealed.

There is the incident between President Harding and John C. Price, for instance, the latter being the Attorney General of Ohio, and an old friend of the man from Marion Mr. Price came to Washington not long ago, getting in late in the evening, and decided to go to the theatre and hit the hay

assiduously before going over to the White House the next morning. He went to see Francis Wilson in "Erminie" and got the last seat in the house, which was way over on the end, right under the boxes. When he went in, not dressed up or any.

thing, he was much embarrassed to find the President and his party there, occupying the box right by him. So Price hunched down in his seat, seeking oblivion, and keeping his eyes glued to the stage. Finally, in the intermission, he heard a

voice repeating insistently: "John. John. John Price." He had to look up and there he was, the President of the United States with his hand to his mouth, calling to him from his box. He was forced, business-suited as he was, while everybody around looked on curiously, to get up and bow his acknowledge

ments. The next morning over at the Executive Mansion, Warren Harding, the host, was inclined to take Price to task.

"You are responsible," he said, "for my getting a very neat dressing down has night. Because I called to you in the theatre, Mrs. Harding spoke to me right sharply. She told me that I should deport myself with more circumspection; that if I wanted to convey messages to my friends is the audience, I should employ the ushers, My conduct was altogether too informal.'

"Mrs. Harding was absolutely right," Price retorted. The idea of spotlighting the as you did, me sitting there in solled the state of never was so embarrassed in my life. And for the life of me. I can't remember our ever having been introduced. . . .

I remarked in this column not long age that Secretary Hughes pronounced "agenda" with a soft "g" and that it was a word so recently inducted into the language that it did not appear in my desk dictionary.

Now a critic comes back and observes that the Secretary of State, the whole bloomist Arms Conference and the entire journalistic world used this term in such a Main street way as to be inexcusable. The very form of the word is plural. Anybody ought to know that. The singular of it is "agendum." Yet this plural form was used all the time in the singular.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, who is probably the champion woman traveler of the world, who journeyed 40,000 miles is South America, climbed 19,200 feet up the Andes, (a mile higher than Pike's Peak) and penetrated to twenty frontiers in that continent where the feet of white women had not before trod, says a Sioux Indian chief ought to be the best husband in the world, for he is certainly thoughtful.

Mrs. Adams got her impression of Sious thoughtfulness in this way. She had gone to Europe during the war, saw the battlefronts, came back to America and sought to do her bit by going about making encour aging speeches on how noble the boys were acting over there. It was a part of the game of maintaining morale.

After traveling about on boats, day coaches and jitneys for a few months, Mr. Adams found herself one day addressing group of Sioux Indians on their reserva-tion—full bloods in B. V. D.'s and sleighbells, speaking only the grunt language, the half-bloods in parlor clothes and, bi-cause of their Carlisle educations, critical of one's use of English.

But what won Mrs. Adams was this: After she had made her speech, Joan of Arc. "Is" fayette, we are here," and everything, and it had been interpreted, an aborigine area and spoke with that ineffable grace which is by nature and which defice \$100-a-night.

Chautauqua lecturers. But where cinched the medal for thoughtfulners when he proposed that they pay the see er's expenses for coming. It was the time anybody suggested such a thing.

Mrs. Adams' war work journeying.